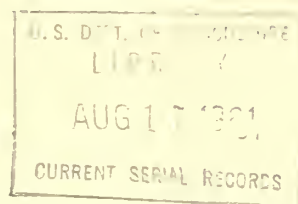


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2F
p. 2

Foreign



CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1961

VOLUME 83

CONTENTS

NUMBER 6

COTTON	PAGE
Egyptian Cotton Exports Ease After Favorable Year	13
FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS	
Sweden To Import More Oilseeds, Less Vegetable Oil and Meal	14
Mexico Plans To Import More Cottonseed Oil	16
FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS	
U.S.S.R. Increases Crop Acreages	7
Heavy Rains Cause Floods in New Zealand	14
Australia-Far East Freight Rates Increased	16
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS	
Canada Adopts New Labeling Rules for Processed Foods	5
Canada Alters Import Duties on Pineapple Products	8
U.S. and Competing Canned Fruit and Juice Prices in London Compared	10
GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS	
Surinam's Rice Acreage Down	5
U.S. Rice Exports Above Last Year's	5
Colombia To Import Beans, Peas, and Lentils	8
LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS	
Costa Rica Shipping Less Beef to U.S.	9
Horse Numbers Drop in Soviet Union	9
Mexican Woolen Mills Try To Cut Output	11
Italy Removes License Requirements on Pork Imports from Dollar Area	12
Foot-and-Mouth Disease Found in South-West Africa	12
Canadian Hog Numbers Increase	12
SUGAR, FIBERS, AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
Mexico Reduces Export Price of Pepper	11

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
TOBACCO	
Dutch Tobacco Imports Rise Sharply.....	3
Cigarette Output Increases Steadily in Malayan Federation.....	3
Australians Consider Tobacco Problems.....	4
U.K. Exports More Cigarettes.....	4
Rhodesian Flue-Cured Sales Above Last Year's.....	4

ooOoo

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. De-
partment of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.,
Room 5922. Phone DUDley 8-2445.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 9-61. 2 pp.

Larger World Coffee Crop Expected. Foreign Agriculture Circular FCOF 2-61.
11 pp.

U.S. Dairy Exports Down Substantially in 1960. Foreign Agriculture Circular
FD 5-61. 16 pp.

European Apple and Pear 1961-1962 Market Potential Good. Foreign Agricul-
ture Circular FDAP 2-61. 6 pp.

World Copra, Coconut Oil Export Drop Expected in 1961; Up 15 Percent in 1960.
Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 11-61. 20 pp.

Whale and Sperm Oil Output Up in 1960-61. Foreign Agriculture Circular
FFO 12-61. 5 pp.

Exports of U.S. Fats and Oils Under Title I, Public Law 480. Foreign Agri-
culture Circular FFO 13-61. 3 pp.

World Corn Crop Sets New High of 8.2 Billion Bushels. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FG 9-61. 4 pp.

World Meat Production Rose Slightly During 1960. Foreign Agriculture Cir-
cular FLM 10-61. 5 pp.

1960-61 Good Year for World Rice Production. Foreign Agriculture Circular
FR 4-61. 4 pp.

Northeastern African Tobacco Situation. Foreign Agriculture Circular FT
14-61. 7 pp.

DUTCH TOBACCO IMPORTS RISE SHARPLY

Gross imports (direct imports plus withdrawals from bond) of tobacco into the Netherlands totaled 41.5 million pounds in the first 3 months of 1961--more than double the 17.5 million imported in January-March 1960.

Imports from the United States, at 12.7 million pounds, were more than twice as large as those for the first 3 months of 1960. Purchases from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Indonesia, Brazil, and the Republic of South Africa also showed substantial gains.

The sharp rise in imports this year from major sources of supply probably reflects the expected changeover from a low, specific tariff rate to an ad valorem basis under the Common Market tariff system.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Netherlands, gross imports by country of origin, January-March, 1959-61

Country of origin	January-March		
	1959	1960	1961
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
United States.....	4,844	5,273	12,714
Rhodesias-Nyasaland.....	2,459	2,687	6,876
Indonesia.....	2,634	2,557	<u>1/</u> 6,287
Brazil.....	2,277	1,975	4,614
Republic of South Africa.....	82	410	3,355
India.....	1,049	668	1,120
Italy.....	915	593	950
Greece.....	174	234	326
Cuba.....	869	306	317
Turkey.....	606	95	90
Canada.....	53	77	68
Others.....	2,078	2,588	4,813
Total.....	18,040	17,463	41,530

1/ Includes tobacco shipped via West Germany.

Source: Maandstatistiek van de in-, uit-en doorvoer per goederensoort.

CIGARETTE OUTPUT INCREASES STEADILY IN MALAYAN FEDERATION

Cigarette production in the Federation of Malaya totaled 11.2 million pounds in 1960--up 62 percent from 1959.

Most of the increase in requirements of cigarette factories was supplied from abroad. U.S. exports of leaf to the Federation totaled 910,000 pounds in 1960, compared with 340,000 in 1959; Rhodesian exports were 2,373,000 pounds, compared with 1,532,000 in 1959.

AUSTRALIANS CONSIDER TOBACCO PROBLEMS

Representatives of the Australian Agricultural Council, meeting in Adelaide in early June, devoted considerable time to discussions of problems confronting the Australian tobacco industry.

The council noted that sharp increases in tobacco crops in recent years have resulted in production of considerable quantities of leaf not desired by manufacturers. No satisfactory outlet is available for such tobaccos, and growers whose leaf has not been purchased face serious losses.

According to a press statement released following the meeting, "The council reached the conclusion that gradual and orderly development of the industry is desirable and practicable, but it is clear that in relation to any acreage increases particular regard will need to be paid to the quality factor to avoid hardship to the growers concerned.

"The council is firmly of the opinion, however, that a continuance of the recent rapid rate of expansion of leaf production in Australia may well present a serious threat to the welfare of established growers and new growers alike."

U.K. EXPORTS MORE CIGARETTES

Exports of cigarettes from the United Kingdom totaled 7.7 million pounds in January-March 1961, compared with 7.3 million in the first quarter of 1960.

Major markets continued to be Commonwealth areas, including Malaya, Singapore, Aden, and Hong Kong. Non-Commonwealth markets were led by West Germany, France, and the Republic of the Sudan.

British imports of cigarettes in January-March 1961 also were larger than in the corresponding period of 1960. The United States, with 80,000 pounds, furnished nearly half of the imports of 180,000 pounds in the first quarter of the year. The only other important suppliers were France, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED SALES ABOVE LAST YEAR'S

Auction sales of Rhodesian 1961-crop, flue-cured tobacco in Salisbury through July 6 totaled 135 million pounds, at an average price equivalent to 43.2 U.S. cents per pound. For a similar period a year ago, sales totaled 128.8 million pounds, at an average of 42.5 cents.

CANADA ADOPTS NEW LABELING RULES FOR PROCESSED FOODS

New labeling regulations for processed foods will become effective in Canada on January 1, 1962.

U.S. fruit and vegetable canners and other manufacturers of food products are advised that products failing to meet the new regulations will be refused entry into Canada or held pending relabeling.

Copies of the regulation and further detailed information on label requirements can be obtained from Mr. A Hollett, Assistant Director, Inspection and Enforcement Services, Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Canada.

SURINAM'S RICE ACREAGE DOWN

Lack of rain has reduced Surinam's 1961 rice acreage.

Planting was delayed as much as 2 months in some areas, and not all the usual rice acreage could be sown. The crop normally is planted in April and May and harvested in September and October.

Although Surinam is an exporter of rice, the country is expected to import rice in 1962. Exports in the last 5 years have been from 10,000 to 15,000 metric tons.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS ABOVE LAST YEAR'S

Rice exports from the United States continue at a high level.

Shipments from August 1960 through May 1961 totaled 19,573,000 cwt., compared with 17,287,000 in the corresponding months of 1959-60. The gain was due to larger exports to Asia, notably India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Hong Kong.

Rice going to the Western Hemisphere decreased from 4,630,000 cwt. in August-May 1959-60 to 1,465,000 in the same period of 1960-61, owing to the reduction in exports to Cuba. Shipments to other Western Hemisphere countries were 1,249,000 cwt. against 1,837,000 in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

Exports to Africa were sharply above those of 1959-60. Principal markets were the Republic of South Africa, Ghana, and Liberia.

A substantial increase was also made in exports to Europe. For August-May 1960-61, shipments were 2,866,000 cwt., compared with 2,355,000 in the same months of 1959-60. West Germany, the Netherlands, and Poland show the largest increases.

(Continued on following page)

RICE 1/: United States exports 2/ to specified countries, May 1961, with comparisons

Country of destination	August- July	August-May		May	
	1959-60	1959-60	1960-61	1960	1961
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Western Hemisphere:					
Canada	283	251	207	18	19
Bahamas	64	56	58	5	4
British Honduras	52	42	10	10	6/
Cuba	3,101	2,793	216	72	0
El Salvador	80	80	6/	40	0
Jamaica	6	25	52	1	5
Mexico	278	209	171	45	16
Netherlands Antilles	82	62	92	7	13
Chile	205	188	187	37	8
Venezuela	163	109	62	11	15
Other countries	3/ 978	815	4/ 410	350	197
Total	5,292	4,630	1,465	596	277
Europe:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	341	319	204	7	24
Germany, West	678	633	842	54	161
Netherlands	575	505	630	14	32
Poland	83	32	84	2	32
Spain	75	75	45	0	0
Sweden	58	48	62	2	1
Switzerland	39	25	46	1	4
United Kingdom	505	425	481	31	38
Yugoslavia	122	115	127	12	8
Other countries	234	178	345	45	183
Total	2,710	2,355	2,866	168	483
Asia:					
Ceylon	904	904	0	0	0
Hong Kong	234	149	297	31	86
India	4,619	2,945	5,766	976	38
Indonesia	3,357	3,354	2,675	0	316
Iraq	361	355	27	0	4
Israel	111	100	94	11	0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	394	283	264	2	7
Pakistan	174	147	2,898	0	729
Saudi Arabia	89	69	111	3	10
Other Arabia	142	124	13	5	1
Other countries	524	459	781	19	7
Total	10,909	8,889	12,926	1,047	1,198
Africa:					
Congo, Republic of	6	5	219	3	33
Other Western Africa	58	46	161	1	0
Ghana	177	116	603	16	24
Liberia	432	345	360	70	61
Nigeria	28	23	27	4	1
South Africa, Republic of	307	243	688	29	118
Other countries	5/ 587	5/ 578	7/ 196	0	49
Total	1,595	1,356	2,254	123	286
Oceania	64	50	62	11	11
Other	7	7	0	0	0
World total	20,577	17,287	19,573	1,945	2,255

1/ Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent. 2/ Includes Section 416 donations. 3/ Includes 734,000 to Peru. 4/ Includes 44,000 to Bolivia. 5/ Includes 447,000 to Egypt. 6/ Less than 500 cwt. 7/ Includes 72,000 to Tunisia.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

U.S.S.R. INCREASES CROP ACREAGES

Substantial increases have been made in 1961 Soviet acreages planted to wheat and corn for dry grain, according to official sources in the U.S.S.R.

Wheat acreage, however, is still below the high figures of 1957 and 1958 when plantings reached 170.7 and 164.6 million acres, respectively. Other crops for which increased acreages were indicated are sugar beets, sunflower seed, cotton, buckwheat, millets, pulses, and sugar beets planted for fodder. A sharp reduction, however, took place in the corn area planted for silage and fodder, including corn to be harvested in milk-wax stage, which formerly was included in the grain production figures.

The official plan for sowing spring crops is reportedly overfulfilled. The total area sown to spring and winter crops in 1961 increased by only 2.5 million acres, compared with an increase of 16.6 million in 1960.

On July 15, a grain area of 43.5 million acres had been cut--18.3 million more than on the same date a year ago. In many regions early spring permitted more timely planting of crops. Especially good yields were reported from the Ukraine and good yields from the important grain regions of North Caucasus and the Volga regions. In the "new lands" regions, where hot, dry weather may have adversely affected crops, delays in repairing harvesting equipment also are causing apprehension, according to Soviet sources.

SELECTED CROPS: U.S.S.R., areas sown, 1960 and 1961

Crops	Area sown		1961 as percent of 1960
	1960 (1,000 acres)	1961 (1,000 acres)	
Wheat.....	149,248	157,583	105.6
Corn (dry grain).....	12,602	19,027	151.0
Other grains.....	123,798	127,323	102.8
Total grain.....	285,648	303,933	106.4
Corn for silage and green... fodder.....	57,080	44,231	77.5
Sugar beets.....	7,512	7,821	104.1
Sunflower seed.....	10,353	10,447	100.9
Cotton.....	5,411	5,604	103.6
Other crops.....	135,609	132,048	97.4
All Crops.....	501,613	504,084	100.5

Official Soviet sources.

COLOMBIA TO IMPORT BEANS, PEAS, AND LENTILS

In Colombia, the National Institute of Supply, a government agency, has decided to import 5,000 metric tons (110,000 cwt.) of beans, 1,000 tons (22,000 cwt.) of peas, and 1,000 tons of lentils.

Until recently, the country has followed an extremely conservative policy on food imports as part of its effort to stimulate and achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

The decision to import beans, peas, and lentils is based on studies of the food supply situation in recent weeks, which revealed acute shortages in certain basic commodities.

In the early 1950's, Colombia imported moderate quantities of pulses, principally from the United States, Ecuador, and Chile. The United States was the largest of the 3 suppliers. From 1950 through 1954 an average of 130,000 bags of beans and 12,000 of peas was imported annually. A more detailed breakdown is given in the following table.

BEANS AND PEAS: Colombia, imports from principal sources,
average 1950-54, annual 1955-60

Calendar year	Beans			Peas		
	Total imports	U.S. supplied	Percent U.S. supplied	Total imports	U.S. supplied	Percent U.S. supplied
	----- 1,000's of 100-pound bags -----					
1950-54 ave. ...	130	40	30	12	10	83
1955.....	5	5	100	7	7	100
1956.....	61	0	0	12	12	100
1957.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	--	2	2	100
1958.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	--	11	11	100
1959.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	--	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	--
<u>2/</u> 1960.....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	--	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	--
<u>1/</u> Less than 500 bags. <u>2/</u> January-August.						

CANADA ALTERS IMPORT DUTIES ON PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS

The Canadian Parliament altered the import duty on canned mint-flavored pineapple from 25 percent ad valorem to 2 cents per pound, and pineapple juice from 10 percent ad valorem to 7.5 percent ad valorem on June 21.

COSTA RICA SHIPPING LESS BEEF TO U.S.

U.S. beef imports from Costa Rica, consisting almost entirely of boneless manufacturing quality, are expected to continue at lower levels during 1961 in comparison with the previous year.

Costa Rica was the fifth largest source of U.S. boneless beef imports in 1960 when shipments totaled 15 million pounds. During the first 5 months of 1961, imports amounted to 6.5 million pounds, compared with 8.3 million for the same period a year earlier. Shipments to the United States are expected to decline further during the remainder of the year because of a scarcity of slaughter cattle, which will soon close one of the country's major export packing plants.

The National Bank of Costa Rica recently applied to the Development Loan Fund for a loan of \$5 million to be used on a livestock and pasture improvement program. The funds will be spent in an effort to (a) increase domestic production of slaughter cattle and (b) reduce the country's dependence on imports. Costa Rica usually depends upon imports from neighboring countries for about one-fourth of its slaughter cattle.

HORSE NUMBERS DROP IN SOVIET UNION

About 9.9 million horses were in the U.S.S.R. on January 1, compared with 11.0 million a year earlier.

Thus, the downward trend that began in 1955 has continued. Numbers are now the third smallest since 1916, having been lower only in 1943 and 1944.

Soviet agriculture is rapidly becoming mechanized but there are still shortages of tractor-drawn implements. Enough farm labor is available to encourage the use of horses for many operations. Although animal draft power made up only 4 percent of the energy resources available to agriculture in January 1960, 20 to 30 percent of all agricultural work is done with horses and horse-drawn implements. For example, on collective farms (kolkhozes) of the Central and Northwestern zones, 51 percent of potato planting, 19 percent of row crop cultivation, 70 percent of mowing, 97 percent of hay stacking, and 73 percent of potato harvesting still utilize horse-drawn equipment.

Since 1958 horse numbers have dropped 20 percent, but the number of work horses has dropped only 12 percent. On January 1, 1961, there were 6.6 million work horses, compared with 7.2 million in 1960 and 7.7 million in 1958.

The United States has less than 3 million horses and mules, and a large part of these are riding and pleasure horses.

U. S. AND COMPETING CANNED FRUIT
AND JUICE PRICES IN LONDON COMPARED

London prices--landed, duty paid--of canned fruits and canned juices
in July compare with April as follows:

Type and quality	Units	London price $\frac{1}{2}$		Origin
		April 1961	July 1961	
	Per doz.			
CANNED FRUIT	cans	U. S. dol.		
Apricots:				
Whole, unpeeled.....	No. 303	2/	3.17	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.90	3.74	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.60	3.60	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.68	3.68	Australia
Halves, choice.....	No. 1	2.17	2.17	South Africa
Halves, standard.....	No. 303	2/	2.02	United States
Halves, in water.....	5 kilo $\frac{3}{4}$	12.88	14.56	Spain
Peaches, clingstone:				
Halves, choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.46	3.36	United States
Halves, choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.60	3.60	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.68	3.68	Australia
Halves, choice.....	No. 1	2.20	2.20	South Africa
Halves, choice.....	No. 1	2.30	2.28	Australia
Halves, standard.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	2/	3.18	United States
Halves, standard.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.40	3.40	South Africa
Halves, standard.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.46	3.46	Australia
Halves, in water.....	5 kilo $\frac{3}{4}$	13.44	13.44	Spain
Pears:				
Choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	4.38	4.83	United States
Choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.84	3.82	South Africa
Choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.88	3.88	Australia
Choice.....	No. 1	2.85	2.94	United States
Choice.....	No. 1	2.45	2.45	Australia
Standard.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.68	3.68	Australia
In sirup.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2.06	2.03	Italy
Pineapple:				
Slices, fancy.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	4.22	4.16	United States
Slices, fancy.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.26	3.26	Taiwan
Slices, fancy.....	No. 2	3.64	3.56	United States
Slices, choice.....	No. $2\frac{1}{2}$	3.54	3.55	United States
Slices, choice.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1.89	1.89	Australia
Slices, No. 1.....	20 oz.	2.03	2.03	South Africa
Slices, spiral.....	20 oz.	1.86	1.87	Malaya
Slices, spiral.....	16 oz.	1.61	1.63	Malaya
Round.....	20 oz.	2.21	2.22	Taiwan
Grapefruit:				
Sections, fancy.....	No. 303	2.05	2.06	United States
Sections, choice.....	No. 303	2.02	2.00	United States
Sections, No. 2.....	20 oz.	2.56	2.56	Israel
Sections.....	20 oz.	2.48	2.48	Br. West Indies

Type and quality	Units	London price <u>1/</u>		Origin
		April 1961	July 1961	
	Per doz.			
	<u>cans</u>		U. S. dol.	
Fruit cocktail:				
Choice.....	No. 303	2.59	2.59	United States
Choice.....	14 oz.	<u>2/</u>	2.31	Spain
Choice.....	8 oz.	1.43	1.48	United States
CANNED JUICES				
Single strength:				
Orange juice.....	19 oz.	<u>2/</u>	1.86	Israel
Orange juice.....	20 oz.	<u>2/</u>	1.86	South Africa
Grapefruit juice.....	19 oz.	<u>2/</u>	1.75	Israel
Grapefruit juice.....	No. 2	<u>2/</u>	1.75	United States
Grapefruit juice.....	No. 2	<u>2/</u>	1.75	Br. West Indies

1/ Landed, duty-paid unless otherwise specified. 2/ Not quoted. 3/ Per case of 10 cans.

MEXICAN WOOLEN MILLS

TRY TO CUT OUTPUT

Several of Mexico's largest woolen mills have petitioned the government for permission to halt production temporarily.

The mills cite large inventories and a slack demand for worsted and woolen textiles as reasons for the request. They also state that high fixed costs preclude effective price cutting.

Imports of wool will probably be reduced for the rest of the year. Mexico is a deficit wool-producing country, importing more than half of its annual consumption. Australia is the largest supplier.

MEXICO REDUCES EXPORT PRICE OF PEPPER

Mexico reduced the official export price of pepper, including ground pepper, from 7.75 to 3.65 pesos per gross kilogram on July 14.

The 15-percent export tax is calculated on the official price or the invoice price, whichever is higher. If the official price is used to calculate the export duty, the change will reduce the effective tax from 1.16 pesos per kilogram (4.21 U.S. cents per pound) to 0.55 pesos per kilogram (1.99 cents per pound), or by 53 percent.

This tax reduction will probably encourage future exports of pepper. Mexico shipped 402.4 metric tons in 1960, with 164.8 going to the United States.

ITALY REMOVES LICENSE REQUIREMENTS ON PORK IMPORTS FROM DOLLAR AREA

Italy removed license requirements on June 29 from imports of slaughter hogs and some pork products from the dollar area.

Slaughter hogs; fresh, refrigerated, and frozen pork offals; and dried, smoked, and salted pork offals were removed from the schedule "A" import list requiring licenses. Frozen glands of swine for pharmaceutical use were not removed.

Fatback and lard may also enter without license restriction, but only when Italian prices for fatback are above 18 U.S. cents per pound in lira equivalent. These imports are suspended at present because Italian prices are below minimum levels.

In recent years, the United States has supplied only small quantities of pork and pork products to Italy. Removal of the aforementioned license requirements could create a new market for U.S. pork products.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE FOUND IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in South-West Africa for the first time since 1934, and one third of the country has been quarantined.

The disease is believed to have been brought in by trucks carrying bone meal and game meat. All movement of cattle and animal products has been stopped in the quarantined area.

South-West Africa supplies up to 8,000 head of slaughter cattle a week to the Republic of South Africa from May through July each year, but seasonal decreases occur during other months. The outbreak could produce serious economic effects because farmers were depending on sales this year to help them recover losses caused by droughts in the previous 5 years.

Beef prices are expected to rise in the Republic of South Africa because shipments from the quarantined area have been suspended.

CANADIAN HOG NUMBERS INCREASE

Hogs on Canadian farms in June numbered 5,889,000--7 percent higher than the 5,483,000 in the same month of 1960.

Western provinces made the largest gain, increasing their number by 14 percent while the east was showing a 2-percent rise. The spring pig crop was 11 percent larger than in the spring of 1960 and resulted in the overall increase.

Farmers report intentions to have about 635,000 sows farrow from June 1 through November 30. This number is an 18-percent increase over the same period of 1960.

Hog marketings are expected to be larger this summer and fall than during the corresponding seasons of 1960.

EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORTS EASE AFTER FAVORABLE YEAR

Exports of cotton from Egypt during the first three-quarters of the 1960-61 season totaled 1,034,000 bales (500 pounds gross).

This quantity is 28 percent below the 1,445,000 bales shipped in the corresponding period of 1959-60, when exports for the full season were the highest in 26 years. This season's shipments are only slightly below average exports of 1,045,000 bales during August-April of the past 5 seasons.

The U.S.S.R. continued to be the largest buyer of Egyptian cotton, with Czechoslovakia second. During the period under review, exports from Egypt to Communist countries declined to 579,000 bales, compared with 703,000 in the first 9 months of 1959-60, but Egypt's share of the market rose to 56 percent from 49 a year earlier.

In an effort to increase exports to non-Communist countries, the Egyptian Government recently announced plans to take a more active part in cotton export transactions. Among other actions, the government has adopted the policy of setting base export prices.

Quantities shipped to principal destinations from August 1960 through April 1961, with comparable 1959-60 figures in parentheses, were: U.S.S.R. 241,000 bales (271,000); Czechoslovakia 148,000 (149,000); Yugoslavia 92,000 (50,000); Communist China 73,000 (144,000); Poland 65,000 (74,000); India 54,000 (138,000); Japan 45,000 (69,000); France 37,000 (51,000); East Germany 37,000 (58,000); Spain 36,000 (54,000); Italy 36,000 (73,000); Hungary 33,000 (29,000); Rumania 32,000 (36,000); and West Germany 24,000 (96,000).

Prices of Egyptian cotton in world import markets have declined steadily in recent months although quotations are still well above the record lows of early 1959. Average c.i.f. price quotations for September-December shipment at Liverpool and Milan on July 27 were: Karnak FG 41.48 cents per pound; and Menoufi FG 40.90 cents. Comparable quotations for prompt shipment on January 12, 1961, were 46.74 and 46.10 cents, respectively.

Egypt's 1960-61 cotton crop was placed at 2,196,000 bales. This season's crop exceeds 1959-60 production of 2,100,000 bales by 5 percent, and, except for the 2,281,000 bales grown in 1937-38, is the largest on record. The average yield per acre in 1960-61 was about 540 pounds of lint cotton--16 percent above the average yield of 466 pounds per acre in the past 5 seasons, and the third highest yield since World War II.

A recent official estimate places Egypt's cotton acreage for 1961-62 at 2,060,000 acres--6 percent above the 1,944,000 harvested in 1960-61. Acreage increases were noted for all varieties except Karnak.

Egyptian cotton consumption is continuing the uptrend of recent years, totaling about 395,000 bales in August-April 1960-61--up 2 percent from the 388,000 bales used in the first 9 months of the previous season. Use of all varieties except Karnak, Menoufi, and Dandara increased this season, and Ashmouni now accounts for nearly three-fourths of domestic consumption.

Cotton stocks on July 31 probably were considerably larger than the 430,000 bales held a year earlier, due to reduced exports and a larger crop.

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE FLOODS IN NEW ZEALAND

Heavy rains during July caused flooding in the North Island of New Zealand, particularly in the Taranaki and Waikato River basins.

Although some small damage was reported to pastures and livestock, the main concern was possible losses to early potato crops recently planted.

Flood relief committees have been named in North Island, according to the Minister of Agriculture. These committees, comprising representatives of the Department of Agriculture, Federated Farmers, other government departments, and members of Parliament from the affected districts, will give emergency assistance to flooded farms. The committees also are expected to make recommendations to the government on other assistance deemed necessary.

SWEDEN TO IMPORT MORE OILSEEDS, LESS VEGETABLE OIL AND MEAL

Sweden is expected to increase oilseed imports--probably soybeans--sharply in the current marketing year.

The extraction capacity of the only edible oil plant in the country has been expanded from 100,000 to 200,000 short tons. Imports of vegetable oil and oilcake and meal are expected to decline from the past year's level of 55,000 tons and 267,000 tons, respectively.

Sweden's consumption of oilcake and meal was an estimated 341,900 tons in the 1960-61 marketing year ending June 30. About 15 percent of the country's annual cake and meal requirements is obtained from the domestic rapeseed crop, and the balance is imported, including copra, which is processed domestically for meal and oil.

OILCAKE AND MEAL: Sweden, supply and distribution, year ending June 30, 1959-60 and 1960-61

Period and type of cake and meal	Supply			Distribution		
	Stocks July 1	Production	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Domestic consumption
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
<u>1959-60</u>						
Coconut.....	6.4	23.9	7.9	38.2	3.2	28.4
Cottonseed.....	14.1	---	70.4	84.5	---	65.2
Peanut.....	7.1	---	35.0	42.1	---	31.4
Rapeseed.....	11.2	56.3	1/	67.5	---	60.1
Soybean.....	30.0	---	149.9	179.9	---	138.4
Other 2/.....	6.3	4.8	22.3	33.4	---	26.4
Total.....	75.1	85.0	285.5	445.6	3.2	349.9
<u>1960-61 estimate:</u>						
Coconut.....	6.6	24.3	11.0	41.9	1.7	30.9
Cottonseed.....	19.3	---	38.6	57.9	---	49.0
Peanut.....	10.6	---	33.1	43.7	---	35.2
Rapeseed.....	7.6	39.0	3.3	49.9	---	39.7
Soybean.....	41.5	---	159.8	201.3	---	159.8
Other 2/.....	6.9	7.3	20.9	35.1	1/	27.3
Total.....	92.5	70.6	266.7	429.8	1.7	341.9
						86.2
						429.8

1/ Less than 350 tons.

2/ Includes linseed, mustard seed, palm kernel, sunflower seed, and other oilseed meals.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.
Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

USDA. Foreign Agri. Service
Marion Eggleton
11-1-60 Trade Policy Div.
F-CR-C Trade Statistics Br.

MEXICO PLANS TO IMPORT
MORE COTTONSEED OIL

Mexico plans to import 22 million pounds of refined cottonseed oil as soon as possible--probably from the United States.

An equal amount was purchased from the United States in May and June (Foreign Crops and Markets, July 31, 1961).

When the new purchase was first considered, about 18 million pounds were scheduled to be sold to the vegetable oil trade at 5.2 pesos per kilogram (about 18.9 U.S. cents per pound). The trade was expected to sell the oil wholesale at an authorized price of 5.85 pesos per liter (about 21.2 cents per pound). The proposed retail price was tentatively set at 6.10 pesos per liter (about 22.1 cents per pound).

The purchase of additional cottonseed oil should aid Mexico's oil processors, who have complained because of small profits they attribute to high oilseed prices while edible oil prices have been controlled at retail. Trade sources believe further vegetable oil imports will be necessary in 1961.

AUSTRALIA-FAR EAST FREIGHT RATES INCREASED

The Australian-Far East Shipping Conference increased ocean freight rates between Australia and the Far East by 5 percent in early July.

The increase applies to most commodities other than wool and refrigerated cargoes. Nearly all wheat and other grain shipments, however, are unaffected because grains are usually exported on a full-cargo charter basis.

Rising costs since 1956 have been given as the reason for adjusting the rates upward. The increase has been limited to 5 percent so that Australia's export programs can be maintained.